

EXPLANATION

— 200 —
OVERBURDEN ISOPACHS--Showing
thickness of overburden,
in feet, from the surface
to the top of the coal
bed. Isopach interval 200
feet (61 m).

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MINING RATIO CONTOUR--Number
indicates cubic yards of
overburden per ton of
recoverable coal by surface
mining methods. Contours
shown only in areas within
the stripping limit.

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STRIPPING LIMIT LINE--Boundary
for surface mining of the
coal bed (in this quadrangle,
the 200-foot-overburden
isopach). Arrows point
toward the area suitable for
surface mining.

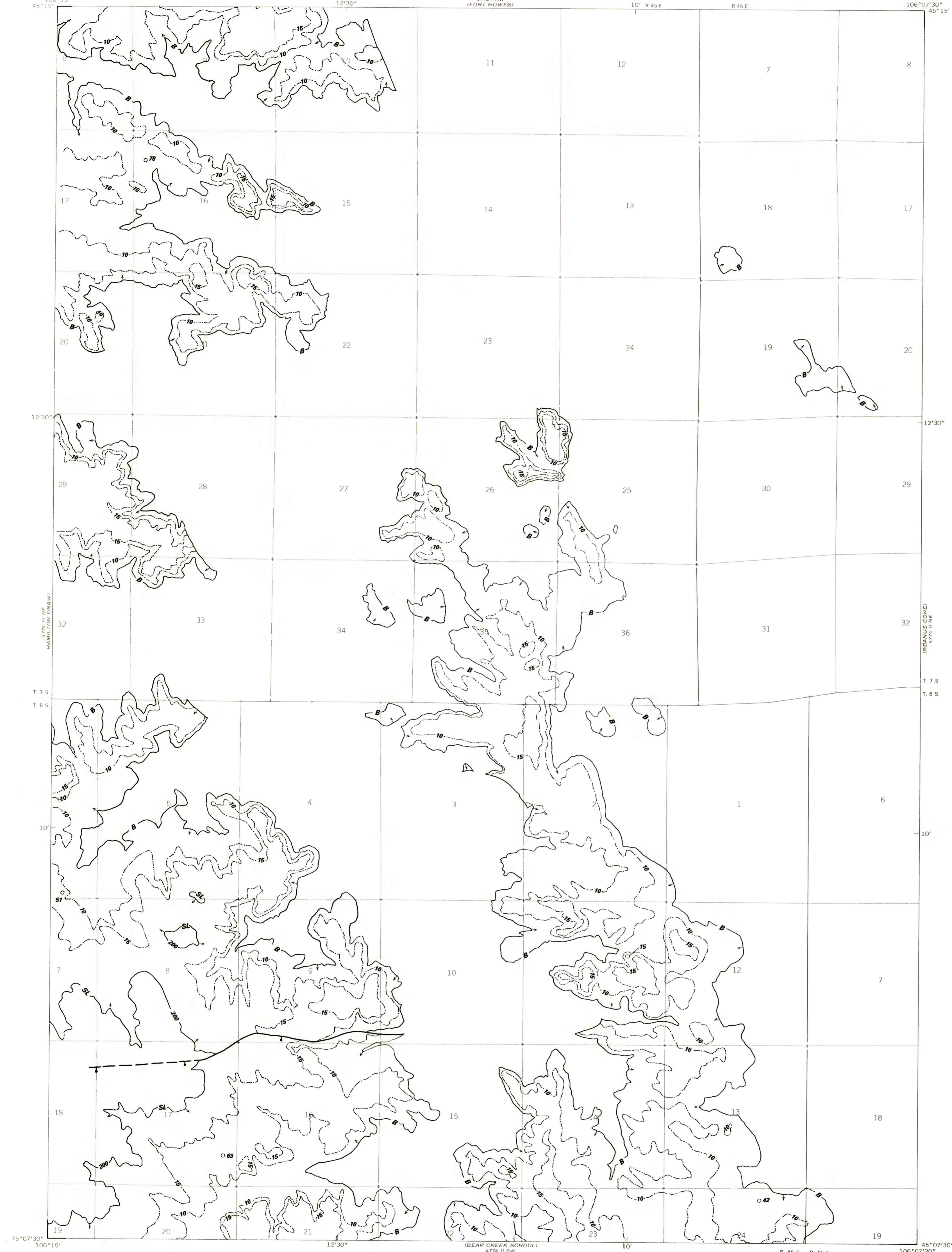
↑ B ↑
BOUNDARY OF RESERVE BASE
COAL--Drawn along the outcrop
of coal bed or the contact
between burned and unburned
coal where the coal bed is
5 feet (1.5 m) or more thick,
the 5-foot coal isopach,
and the fault boundary of
coal. Arrows point toward
area of Reserve Base coal.

FAULT--Dashed where approxi-
mately located; bar and ball
on downthrown side.

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DRILL HOLE--Showing altitude
of the top of the coal bed,
in feet.

To convert cubic yards of
overburden per short ton of
recoverable coal to cubic
meters of overburden per
metric ton of recoverable
coal, multiply by 0.84.

To convert feet to meters,
multiply feet by 0.3.



COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE AND COAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL MAPS OF THE
OTTER QUADRANGLE, POWDER RIVER COUNTY, MONTANA

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PLATE 11
OVERBURDEN ISOPACH AND
MINING RATIO MAP OF
THE DIETZ COAL BED